

5-2-1978

## UA12/2/1 College Heights Herald Magazine

WKU Student Affairs

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### Recommended Citation

WKU Student Affairs, "UA12/2/1 College Heights Herald Magazine" (1978). *WKU Archives Records*. Paper 5509.  
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# HERALD Magazine

## Escape by death

Suicide in the county jail



Lewis Gardner

# Magazine

Lewis Gardner  
Bill Wolfe  
Editors

This issue of the Magazine, the last until fall, features the Warren County Jail and its apparently high potential for suicide among prisoners. The story by Richard Hallicks was prompted by the recent filing of a suit connected with a Western student's suicide in the fall last year.

The student was David Sudderth, and his father filed a \$1 million suit against Bowling Green, the jailers and City-County Hospital.

"The story on Sudderth appeared in the Herald in February 1977 stripped to the bone, as is the Herald's custom in presenting suicide stories," Hallicks said. "But when the student's father filed suit two months ago, claiming negligence by the city, the jail and the hospital, I decided to take another look at David Sudderth's story."

Hallicks continued, "I found that killing yourself in the county jail is, sadly enough, a popular thing to do. There's usually nobody there to stop you. And no one seems sure that you should be stopped."

"All the attorneys and county and city officials contacted about the story were exceptionally cooperative, especially Jailer G.H. Freeman, who gave us the run of his lockup and tried, I believe, to answer our questions forthrightly."

While the suicides that occur in jail are quick and violent, there are other forms of self-inflicted death. One of them is alcoholism.

The problem of alcoholism can be especially hard for students because, as a story by Tom Eblen points out, students often do not realize their alcoholism until their late 20s.

"Many people were alarmed in 1974 when a study said that alcoholism, long a problem among America's adults, was becoming a problem among its young people," Eblen said.

"When I looked into student alcoholism here, I found that most drinking problems didn't surface until several years after college."

"While area counselors said they thought there was alcohol abuse among students, they said very few ever seek help. No one is sure whether alcoholism is a major problem here. Only time will tell."

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It was Valentine's Day, 1977 when Western student David Sudderth took his own life in the Warren County Jail. One year later, a suit filed by his father against the city, the jailers and the hospital is raising questions about prisoner care and supervision.

page

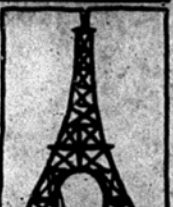
6



Alcoholism might seem an obvious problem, but it can be a hidden killer among students. Here's why some students turn to alcohol, and why it's a problem that often goes untreated until students reach their late 20s.

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The ancient world had its Seven Wonders, and so does Bowling Green. Roger Stinnett lists some of them here in a light-hearted look at the oddities and attractions of Bowling Green. On the same page, Richard Hallicks takes a look at Western's practice of naming its buildings after people who are still very much alive.

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The school year is almost over, and thoughts are turning nostalgic. The Magazine takes a second look at some of the most interesting events with a few of this year's best photographs.

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Here's an introduction to the Western Runaround, a new board game brought to you by the Magazine. And whether you know it or not, you've been playing the game since you began college here.

## Now interviewing sophomores for management opportunities

The United States Army is interviewing sophomores for future positions as Army officers.

Applicants are required to participate in a six-week summer program at Fort Knox, Ky., to qualify for college ROTC courses next year. Pay for the six weeks is nearly \$500, plus travel, room and board.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Grandmother | <input type="checkbox"/> Daughter        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sister      | <input type="checkbox"/> Someone Special |

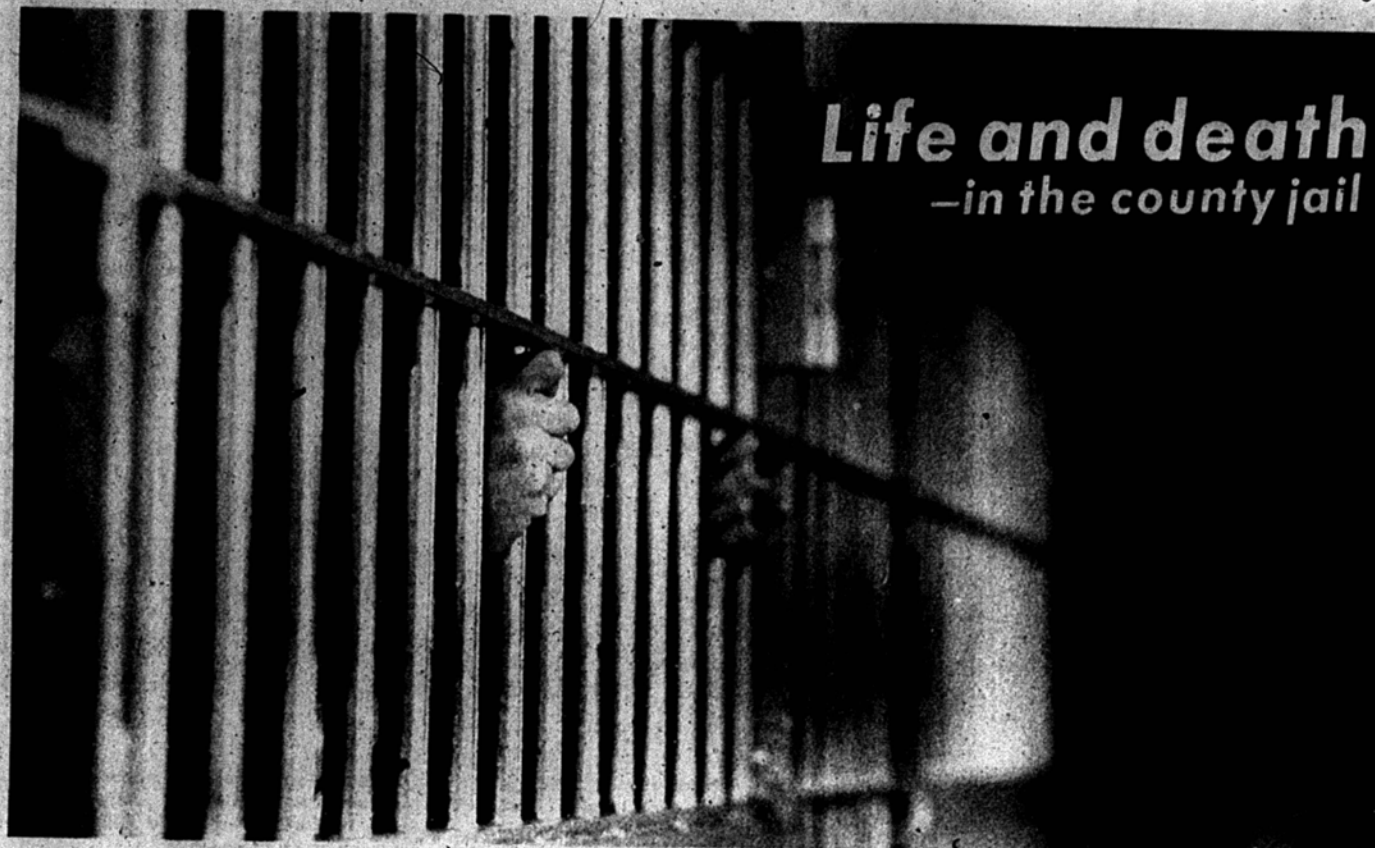
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# Life and death —in the county jail



Lewis Gardner

By RICHARD HALICKS

The police found David Sudderth about 3 a.m., lying down in front of the trailer, smelling of alcohol and mumbling incoherently.

He'd come to Skyline Trailer Court looking for a friend, maybe a girlfriend, but he'd gone to the wrong trailer, and the people inside called the police and said there was "some crazy man" knocking on their door.

It was cold outside—the middle of February 1977—and Sudderth, a freshman spending his first year at college far from his Salem, N.H., home, was wearing only a T-shirt against the winter.

One of the officers later remarked that it was a blessing they'd taken him to jail: Had he lain out there all night, he'd surely have died of exposure.

They had to "pack" him into the patrol car, no easy thing because the 18-year-old stood about six feet and weighed around 165. He kept muttering on the way to the county jail, but the only things the officers could make out were "where are you taking me" and "please, don't take me to jail."

Save for a short trip to City-County Hospital, where he refused treatment, Sudderth spent Feb. 13 in Warren County Jail, awaiting a hearing on public intoxication charges.

Early the next morning, Valentine's Day, he killed himself.

Officer Craig Chandler's report was to the point: "Subject hanged himself with his own belt at City-County Jail. He was alone in his cell. Mr. Sudderth had been arrested for Public Intoxication."

Two days later, Brig. Gen. David H. Sudderth Jr. buried his son at Arlington National Cemetery.

Sudderth had questions about his son's death.



Lewis Gardner

Why were his threats of suicide, allegedly made to police and perhaps others, ignored? Why did the hospital fail to recognize and treat his suicidal tendencies? Why was he permitted to enter his cell with his belt?

On Feb. 14, a year to the day after his son's death, Sudderth put a price tag on the questions. He sued the city, the hospital and two jailers for \$1 million.

He may have to wait awhile for his son's day in court. The seemingly innumerable lawyers involved in the suit are still filing pretrial maneuvers, and the case has not been docketed in Warren Circuit Court.

One of the maneuvers ended in the city's release from the suit because Sudderth failed to notify the city within 90 days of the suicide that he intended to sue, which is required by law.

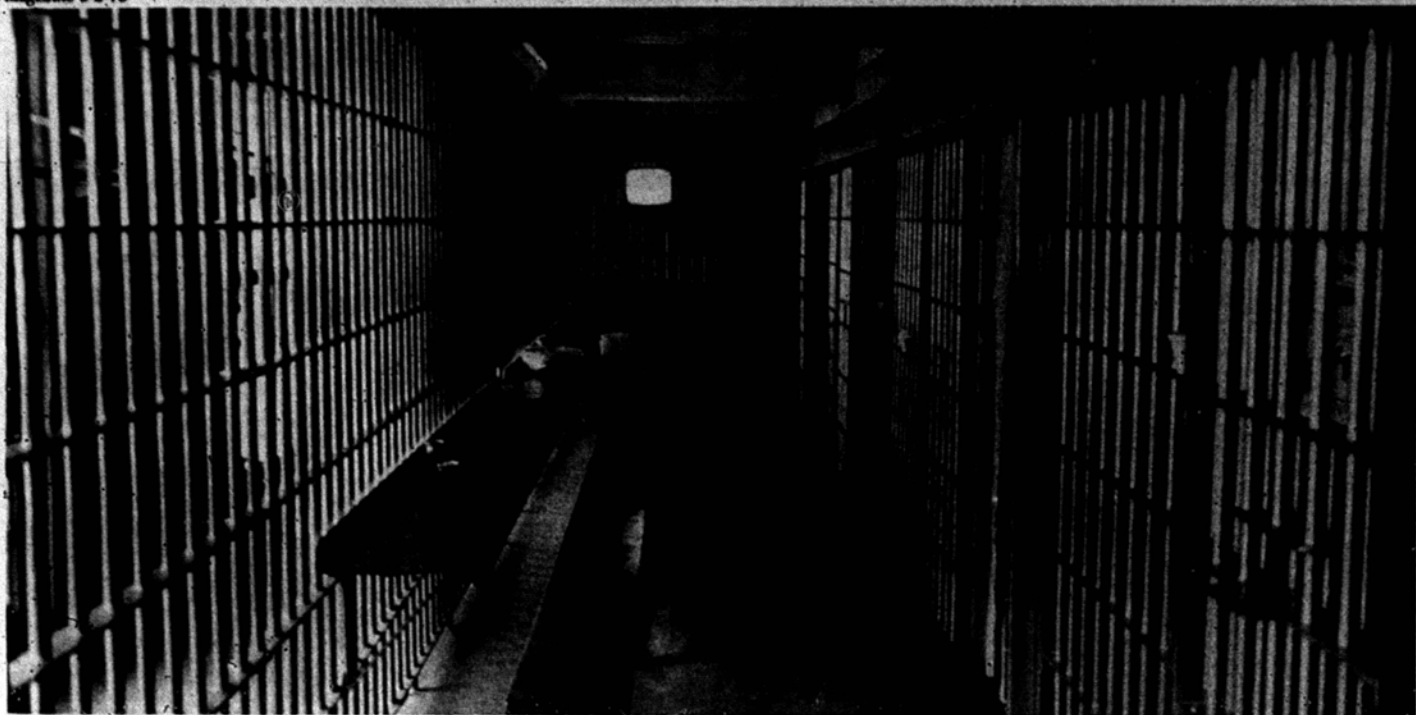
The Sudderth case, provided it makes it into Judge William Allender's court, may shed some light on the events leading to the student's death.

But it also provokes questions about prisoner suicides at the jail. How often do they occur? What, if anything, does the jail do to prevent them?

G.H. Freeman became Warren County

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Lewis Gardner

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jailer after winning last November's election. He replaced Jailer Sewell White, named in the Sudderth suit. And he defeated White's deputy, Charles Forshee, also named in the suit, in the election.

According to Freeman, not much has changed since Sudderth's death in the way the jail handles potential suicides, and not

much will.

No records are kept on suicide attempts in the cells. Freeman estimates that somebody tries to kill himself at the jail every three weeks.

In late November, shortly after Freeman began his term, a prisoner described as mentally disturbed died after setting fire to himself with matches he was not supposed

to have had.

Freeman said the man apparently had threatened to kill his wife, and police had taken him in to wait in a cell until his psychiatrist could see him.

Freeman said he thinks a prisoner who'd been released earlier that day left his cigarettes and matches in the cell.

"If they want to kill themselves, there's



Lewis Gardner

## 'If they want to kill themselves, there's not a whole lot we can do.'

not a whole lot we can do," he said. "Not a month goes by that we don't have somebody trying to do it."

"Three weeks ago, in the middle of the day with 10 people around, this fella tried to hang himself with a sheet. We just barely got to him and brought him back."

"You only have four minutes. Then they're dead."

Freeman said two men he is holding right now have tried to kill themselves.

"Everybody goes in there frisked, and we don't let belts go in. But that doesn't mean that somebody's not wearing two pairs of pants or something," he said.

Jailers will strip a prisoner if they think it's warranted, but Freeman said not everybody is stripped because the jail simply doesn't have room in its intake area.

"It's according to what they're charged with and what their mental condition is."

David Sudderth was able to enter his cell with his belt, ex-jailer White said at the time, because Sudderth had urinated in his pants and the jailers didn't want to touch him.

Officials also have been unable to determine the exact time of Sudderth's death, mainly because the student killed himself at a time when there are few or no patrols through the lockup.

Freeman said the jail has trustees—prisoners who, because of minor offenses and good behavior, may stay out of their cells and do menial work around the jail—on the walk all the day.

From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., however, the jail's one deputy on duty is the only safeguard against suicide and other violence in the cellblock, Freeman said.

That deputy, who is supposed to walk through the jail at least once an hour, also is in charge in intake of prisoners.

"He might get booked up out front and not be able to get back to the jail for three or four hours," Freeman said.

In the meantime, prisoners have the chance to kill themselves or commit other violent acts.

But Freeman returns to the defense that if a prisoner wants to kill himself, he's going to do it and jailers really can't stop him.

Some city police not only share the jailer's opinion, but they enlarge on it to say that suicide in all cases is not police business.

"Five years ago, we used to take people in for attempted suicide," the captain said. "We don't do that anymore."

Another officer, one of the police who arrested Sudderth, said, "Suicide is a personal thing. We can't stop it if somebody really wants to do it, and I don't think we should try."

"Besides, what training has a jailer had in recognizing that a prisoner is going to try and kill himself? None.... It's not his responsibility and it shouldn't be."

"If somebody came in here right now and said, 'If you don't stop me, I'm gonna run out in front of one of those cars out there,' I'd tell 'em to go ahead. Just let me get across town so I don't have to witness it," he said.

The county jail cleans its own house where the jail is concerned. The state, in particular the Kentucky Bureau of Corrections, has little to do with the way a county runs its jail.

Doug Sapp, the bureau's regional jails director, said his agency conducts quarterly

inspections of all county jails in the state.

The last such inspection of Warren County Jail was Feb. 9. Inspectors reported that new mattresses had been installed in the cells and that the jail lacked adequate food storage space.

"It's hard to make any point-blank operational recommendations because our people are only there for two or three hours," Sapp said. "They only see what's readily visible. To do the kind of inspection we'd like, we'd have to spend a week in there."

Sapp says all his inspectors can do is write a letter to the county judge, recommending changes in places they think need it. Or they can contact another state agency empowered to conduct further investigation of the problem.

"But as far as enforcement power is concerned, we just don't have any," Sapp said. "Would we like to? Yes, sir."

## One night stand

Not many students spend time in Warren County Jail. And when they do, they're usually not in for more than one night.

Marcus Wallace, public safety director, said that of 45 students arrested during fiscal year 1976, 11 were lodged in jail, and all of them were out by 9 the next morning. Wallace said campus police generally do not take intoxicated students to jail unless they are arrested while driving. Then, state law demands that they be jailed.

The student suicide rate here is not high, either, compared with that of other universities, according to Charles Keown, dean of student affairs.

Keown said five Western students have taken their lives since 1963.



Lewis Gardner

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## Spirits of defeat

By TOM EBLEN

For many young people, college is a beginning—an introduction to independence and identity, frustration and problems. Most are able to cope with it. But of those who can't, many turn to alcohol to ease the pain.

About nine million of the nation's estimated 95 million drinkers abuse alcohol. Much of that abuse occurs or begins in college.

Counselors at the university and in the Bowling Green area say that few students seek help for drinking problems, but because alcoholism can take several years

to surface, they say there is no way to determine the extent of the problem here.

Bobbie Pfafflin, alcohol coordinator for the Bowling Green Comprehensive Care Center, said that the time in which a person can become an alcoholic varies according to age and the amount he drinks.

She said that young people can become alcoholic in only a year or two, "but some people will have a drinking problem for 15 to 20 years before they hit rock bottom."

"It's one of the unhealthy coping methods. Some people get nervous, some have ulcers, some use booze."

According to Mrs. Pfafflin, drinking



problems often begin with the problems of youth.

"It is a difficult time for most everyone, and many people have unhealthy feelings about themselves then. School and family pressures can make those feelings intense," she said.

"Father was a doctor, so son must be a doctor—that type of thing. Parents often expect too much from their children, and young people often expect too much of themselves.

"When the pressure becomes too great, they often turn to drugs and alcohol as a magic answer. It doesn't work."

Many people turn to alcohol instead of drugs because it is easily available and is widely accepted by society. "For many young people, it's the drug that is in vogue," she said.

"Alcohol is part of the social picture in America and many people feel like they must drink in order to belong. Peer pressure can have a very strong influence.

"For most people, their freshman year in college is the first time away from home and parental control. Sometimes they don't know how to handle the freedom."

According to Mrs. Pfafflin, more than half of all alcoholics come from homes where abstinence is the rule.

"If appropriate use is taught in the home, there probably won't be an alcohol problem.

"In most homes, booze is acceptable and children grow up with a healthy attitude about it. It's nothing new to them and they know how to handle it. But in homes where booze is taboo, or where it is abused by the parents, children are not taught how to handle it."

How does a person know if he has a drinking problem?

"When booze is interfering with any part of our life, then that

represents a drinking problem," she said. "When we use alcohol or drugs to escape from life, then we are abusing it."

Early signs of alcohol abuse include a mental and physical dependency on booze, and "black-outs" where a person is unable to remember things that happened while he was drunk.

"Many people think that something is wrong with their mind," she said.

Another sign of problem drinking is when the person refuses to admit that he has a problem.

"To most people, alcoholism is something that happens to other people," she said. "They blame their problems for their drinking, instead of the other way around."

Mrs. Pfafflin said that when someone comes to Comprehensive Care for information or help, the first thing a counselor does is to help the person identify his problems.

"Alcoholism is not the only problem we deal with, because it is only one of the problems a person may be experiencing," she said.

She said most persons who come to the center are given individual or group counseling. The Situation, Identification and Disposition (SID) program offers help with problems and referral services when other help is needed.

The center also has a "sobering up" station where those who come in drunk undergo a three- to five-day detoxification process before counseling can begin. Counseling is done on an out-patient basis.

She said the center also sponsors an alcohol information session every Monday night.

According to Mrs. Pfafflin, information sessions are designed for public information and not treatment, but "about 80 percent of those attending are problem

drinkers and their families."

Alcoholics Anonymous, which has 650,000 to 750,000 members nationally, also has an office in Bowling Green.

A representative of AA said that there are no student members of the organization here, but that students have attended their meetings in the past.

Dr. Stanley Brumfield, director of the University Counseling Center, said very few students come to the center with alcohol problems. He

said those who do are referred to Comprehensive Care.

While there is no "cure" for alcoholism, Mrs. Pfafflin said that the sooner a person seeks treatment, the sooner he will have a chance to recover.

She said that the most important step in correcting a drinking problem is to admit it and take active steps to solve it.

"If you have a problem today, deal with it today. Tomorrow you will have another problem to deal with."



A model was used for the illustrations accompanying this story.

Lynn B. Wright

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# Wondrous: Bowling Green also has its 7 marvels

By ROGER STINNETT

About 1,800 years ago, Antipater of Sidon listed what he thought were the world's Greatest Wonders. He included the pyramids of Egypt, the temple of Diana in Turkey, a statue of Zeus in Greece and other early marvels.

Unfortunately, only the pyramids remain standing. The others, victims of man, nature or fate, have crumbled away.

But the modern world is not without its Wonders. At least not Bowling Green. Here there are seven Wonders at least equal to those Antipater saw. And if you have overlooked their presence, then read on.

Greater than the great flagstone highways of ancient Rome are Bowling Green's wondrous alleyways—havens for men, bikes and small cars. Though narrow, these scenic thoroughfares possess more reason than regular streets and are in roughly the same condition.

After getting a fair grasp of the alleys, one can wander to other local wonders. Not far from Kiss Me Quick Alley is the Italian Garden, an arrangement of four busy statues of women. Some say they represent the four seasons, but a Freudian visitor saw evidence of a Greek play in their design. Of special note are the dogs, snakes and lizards that cling affectionately to these ladies.

Legend claims that at midnight, the statues once would go dance around Mr. Cherry's pedestal but are laying low

during the pornography controversy.

One Wonder is often missed by tourists because residents claim they've never heard of it. Tour guides list Wonder Three as "Independence Tower," which some mistake for Pearce-Ford and leave disappointed.

Just remember: Independence Tower is the structure painted on the side of water company trucks. Don't overlook this wonder just because it's hard to find. The view is breathtaking.

Like ships stranded on the beach after a quick low tide, two cabooses sit helplessly in Bowling Green.

One, the office of the Franklin Brick Company on Main Street, is yards away from switching yards of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, so little is said about it. But almost a mile away, a caboose stands in a clearing of Covington Woods Park, helpless. Though shunned for years as a vehicle of demons, local terror has subsided and children now look on it fondly.

Early Baptists settling in this region began the project known as The Tower of Stutter, a ladder to heaven.

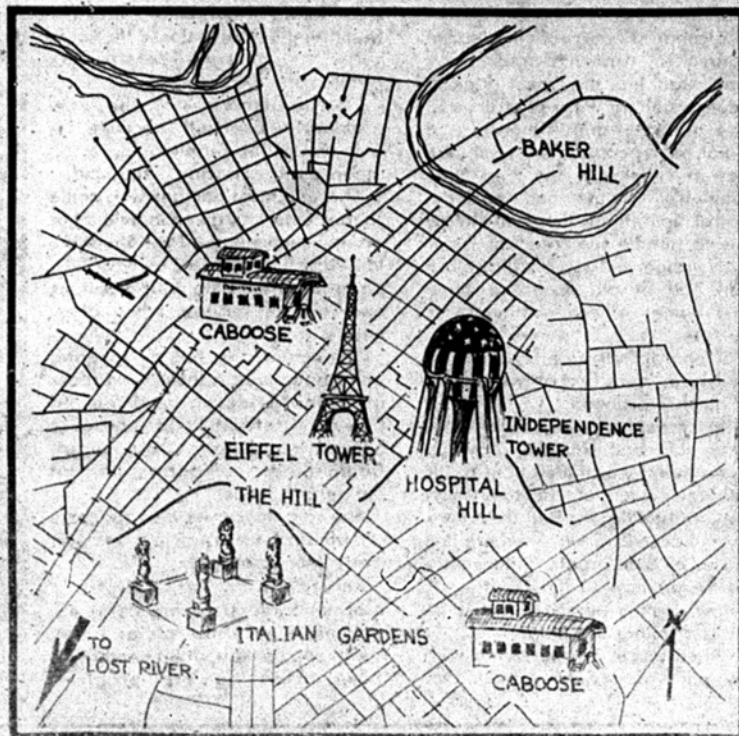
In later, tamer days, the town's boldest men competed in a contest requiring them to jump from the tower. Survivors proudly proclaimed, "I fell," to impress girls. A wandering French adventurer, Evile de Neevle, took the sport home, where the world's tallest "I fell" tower still stands.

But the original is right in Fountain Square Park.

Nature proves she can be as wonderful as Bowling Green with Lost River, our sixth Wonder. This phenomenon is located south of town on U.S. 31. Businessmen quickly capitalized on the site, offering dancing and music, and nearby businesses assumed the name Lost River. The whole happy enterprise sank when it leaked out that Lost River had been found.

If you've pursued the first six Wonders of Bowling Green with proper zest, you should be weary. Relax. Cruise down Mimosa Alley, turn left and find Ogden Park. Walk to the southeastern corner and sit down in the swinging chairs. Ahhh.

It's a great place. Soothing. The Bowling Green Parks and Recreation Department has a great name for the Seventh Wonder of Bowling Green. The passive area.



## Campus buildings offer 'prehumous' honors

By RICHARD HALICKS

The best thing most dead people get is a tombstone. Once in a great while, if a man did something outstanding for his fellows, a building, bridge, highway, scholarship fund, chemical or disease is named after him.

These things usually are awarded after the honoree has been fertilizing the soil for a while. Sometimes the honors are taken back, as was the case with the renaming of Cape Canaveral, which recovered its name after spending about 10 years as Cape Kennedy.

Let us not stray, however, from the point, which is that a man doesn't usually have a building named after him until he's no longer able to use it.

Not the case here. Naming university buildings after bodies

that are still warm doesn't seem odd to most people at Western, perhaps because the oddity has worn off. I hadn't really considered it in a while until a new faculty member mentioned this "prehumous" phenomenon. (If there's a posthumous, there must be a prehumous.)

I had considered calling some university officials to ask them why they thought Western named its buildings after breathers instead of nonbreathers. But I realized I'd feel rather silly when, sitting in a building named for him, I called the president with my query.

I had a hard time figuring out whom to call; just about everybody here who has made more than \$30,000 a year has had something named after him.

One can imagine the conver-

sation between the assistant vice president for academically oriented meal plans and the co-coordinator of long-range implementation of auxiliary services.

"Getcher buildin' yet, Slim?"

"Yup. Got a liberry. Whud ju get?"

A board of regents naming buildings for not-yet-dead people also runs the risk of honoring someone who still has the chance to foul up. The board is going to feel pretty silly having to rip a man's name off a building after he has been fired for being dishonest, incompetent or stupid. Imagine such a building's legacy.

"Now this one here," the PR man says to the group of high school students touring the campus, "this one was named after a thief."

"And that one was named after

that guy who eventually went crazy and killed those 14 people in Kansas."

But the regents pay no heed to these possibilities. Imagine all of them sitting around, waiting for the honorees to die quietly, hoping against hope that they don't do something stupid first.

It doesn't have to be that way. The board has a couple of options.

The first, of course, is simply to rename all the buildings for people who've already made it to the cemetery with records unblemished. They are more deserving of the honor.

The second is to do away with all living people who have buildings named for them. This seems rash at first, but, judging from the way some of these folks conduct Western's affairs, they haven't much life left in them, anyway.



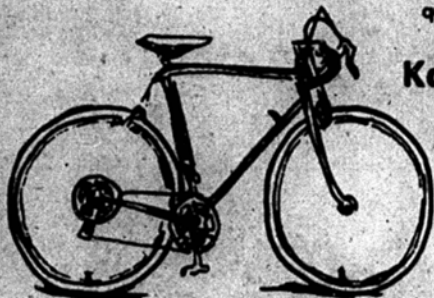
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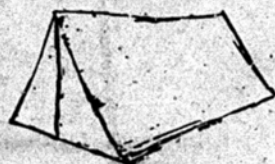
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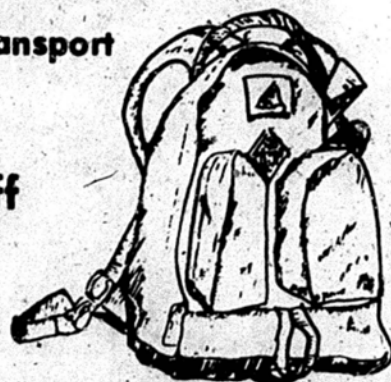
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# Looking Back

A pictorial review of the year



Striking farmers' tractorcade passed through campus.

Lewis Gardner



Fire gutted the Elk's Club building downtown.

Lewis Gardner



Scott Robinson

Heavy snow made I-45 almost impassable.



An L & N freight train derailment in Bowling Green caused the evacuation of 1,500 people.

Jim Burton



David Frank

Evangelist Jeb Smock made his yearly visit to campus.

# Western Runaround

Monopoly, move over. There's a new game in town, and 12,744 students are playing it. It's called the Western Runaround, and though it has similarities to other board games, it's probably the hardest to win.

ENROLL HERE Pay tuition every semester	You lost your Student I.D.; can't do anything for a week.	Fall in and out of love at library 12 times; lose one night of study.	Wild Week- Busted out of love at library 12 times; lose \$100 and 30 days in the hole.	Power cut back, you are assaulted in Fine Arts Center.	Run out of gas; miss your midterm test.	Lose Linda Ronstadt Concert the date and lose hot mind.	Free parking gives Campus security a break.
Your \$150 leather coat is stolen from library in January.	While paying tuition your double parked car is towed away; lose \$25.	Your car is broken into; tape deck and C.B. stolen; \$250 to replace them.	Wisdom teeth are pulled; can't eat for a week; Co-dine makes like cartoons.	Wild Week- end; lose front teeth and best friend; Pay bar owner \$200 damages.	Books are stolen while at a meeting with your adviser; \$85 to replace.	You are caught cheating; flunk midterm.	Throw a party; your home is destroyed, but it was a good time; \$100 to fix.
Safe for incoming students; out-of-state students go back 2 spaces	Your transfer to UK rejected; stuck at WKU.	Your money is stolen while at the pool; landlord has you thrown out; lose \$200.	Snow removal services bury your car for 3 weeks.	Wild Weekend; get a dose of clap; Student Health says come back.	You study wrong material for final; the big F.	Hit and run; \$300 to fix your car.	Vacation A break from Western

## How to play Western Runaround:

1. Begin at "Enroll Here." Pay your tuition (\$240 for residents, \$600 for nonresidents) and live on your \$1,000 savings per year.
2. Roll the dice and move the indicated number of spaces.
3. The space you land on is your fate.
4. You must pass around the board eight times (one pass equals one semester) to graduate.
5. You must make the \$1,000 last for each year (two passes.)
6. Start over if your savings don't last. Lose all credit for the semester you go broke on.
7. Eight passes give you a sheepskin, but no job.
8. Enjoy yourself. College is meant to be fun.



By STEVE LIKNESS





Robin Carr



Bonnie Mitchell



Janet McGraw



Kim Robinson



Ann Lee Perrott



Terri Phillips



Anita Orr



Lisa Todd



Gloria Szymula



Amy Golday



Lee Siddens



Diana Youngblood



Kim Dally



Jané Goodin



Lisa Miller



Pam Oglesby



Catherine Hancock



Tamme Hamlett



Cindy Hall



Melonny Graham



Jacky Linney



Rita Connell



Becky Curry



Sheri Wistrey



Marsha Troutman



Connie Gibson



Pam Brown

# The Castner Knott College Fashion Board presents

## "Close Encounters of the Summer Kind" -a fashion revue

Tuesday, May 2 7:30 p.m.

Garrett Ballroom

50¢ Admission to benefit Big Brothers, Big Sisters

A Program of UGF

Door prizes include:

The Kodak "Handle" with flash attachment  
(as seen in *seventeen*)

2 Conair Pro-Baby Hairdryers  
Hairbrushes, canvas carryalls,  
T-shirts, beach towels,  
visors, and lots more!

Be sure to catch this one!

